

**Migration processes in cities of the
Bukhara Emirate
(late 19th-early 20th centuries)**

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Abstract: This article examines migration processes in the cities of the Bukhara Emirate and their consequences. Despite the fact that the Russian-speaking and Russian-speaking population is located on the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, it is emphasized that they do not pay taxes for the lands on which they live and do not obey the laws of the emirate. This is a scientific analysis of the features of the resettlement policy of the Bukhara Emirate.

Keywords: Migration, resettlement, Bukhara Emirate, Russian Empire, political agency, trade, industry.

Introduction

After the Bukhara Emirate fell into vassal dependence to the Russian Empire, interference in the internal affairs of the emirate increased, and economic and political control was established by the empire. In 1873, in accordance with the agreement drawn up between Russia and Bukhara, the presence of Russians on the territory of Bukhara increased.

Russian trading firms opened trade shops and freely sold their products on the territory of the khanate (1: 314). The Russians, having settled down on the territory of the khanate, became the main population. To solve this important task, Russia has planned to build and put into use such railways as Bukhara-Termez, Trans-Caspian-Chardzhou-Kattakurgan, as well as relying on the Amu Darya military fleet, accelerated the transportation of goods by water. It should be emphasized separately that the Russian and Russian-speaking population, although they were on the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, did not pay tax for the lands on which they settled down, and also did not obey the laws of the emirate. In 4, 8, 11, 12 articles of the treaty drawn up in 1873 between Russia and Bukhara, it was indicated that Russian citizens wishing to move and settle in the territory of Bukhara had to obtain permission, and then be noted in the lists of the Russian political agency (2 : 159). But later, citizens who came from Russia did not comply with the implementation of these articles of the law. Article 4 of the treaty stated that local residents and nomadic population who came from Asian countries to settle in the villages where the Russians settled, had to obtain permission from the Russian political agency. The distribution of land, the construction of buildings was carried out according to a specific plan. Lands from 5 to 15 square meters were allocated for trade in the market and in shops. fathoms, for the construction of residential buildings - from 300 to 750 sq. fathoms, and for the construction of warehouses where products were placed and stored, from 750 to 1500 sq. fathoms. The institutions of the political agency kept copies of documents related to the construction of residential buildings, trade, industry, administration, as well as a copy of military, cultural, household, and business documents (3: 59). In December 1886, special projects of stations were approved and began to be implemented: a new part of Chardzhou, Amu Darya station, Transcaspian railway, which passed through the territory of the Bukhara Emirate. To protect the interests of the Russian and Russian-speaking population who settled on the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, on July 23, 1888, an agreement was drawn up between the government of Russia and the Bukhara Emirate. This agreement was signed by an employee of the Russian agency Charukov and the chief tax collector of the Bukhara Emirate AstanakulInak. It spoke about the calm and peaceful residence of Russian citizens on the territory of Bukhara, the inviolability of life was separately protected, and the responsibility and control of the implementation of these tasks were entrusted to the responsibility of the Bukhara Emirate. In the agreement drawn up by the Governor-General of Turkestan and agreed by the Bukhara Emirate, it was indicated that it was necessary to settle the Russian population according to the plan, determine the land plots by agreement, build residential houses, arrange utility buildings in a certain order (4: 51). According to the agreement, the Russian government, on the basis of the plan, took responsibility for the construction of educational, police, military buildings, bridges, water lines, hospitals, and also to bring the streets in order. However, the main goal was the task of using free, local labor, as well as at the expense of the

Bukhara Emirate, in order to construct and commission these buildings. The Russian government carried out the construction of administrative, economic and commercial and industrial buildings, as well as sanitary hospitals at the expense of Russian families, merchants, and industrialists. In order to protect the interests of Russian merchants and industrialists. In 1895, customs centers were built in the directions of the villages of Samarkand-Termez-Saroy, which prevented the arrival of goods from foreign countries.

As a result, Russian merchants, entrepreneurs, usurers arrived in Bukhara and were engaged in the purchase and sale of goods. Having bought cheap priceless goods, they got rich and switched to the path of enrichment. Beginning in 1890, the Russian population of different classes turned into a sedentary population located on the borders of the territory of Bukhara (5: 37). In the registration of the population, carried out in 1897, it was indicated that 12,150 people arrived from Russia and settled in the territory of the khanate. Based on the information of Gubarevich-Radobulsky, it became known that by the beginning of the 19th century, 8 thousand people were located on the border of the Bukhara Emirate. Russian military. In general, not counting the Russian military, 50 thousand of the Russian population settled on the territory of Bukhara. The arrived Russian population mainly worked at railway stations, in the river port, as well as in the cities of Bukhara, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Gisar. The accelerated resettlement of the Russian-speaking population became noticeable in Chardzhou, New Bukhara (Kagan), Kerki and Termez (Pattakesar) (6: 34). The bulk of the settlers were aristocrats of the Russian population, office workers, secular society, military men, small and large traders, artisans, workers, railroad workers, and other people of various classes. Among the population that arrived, the main part was made up of representatives of the Russian-speaking nation, who, in the main, performed the work of small employees, were engaged in the transportation of goods, small trade, and handicrafts. It should be especially noted that conflicts and disagreements often arose between the newcomers and the local population, and the policy of national discrimination clearly manifested its influence. Neglect of language, culture, customs, arrogant attitude towards the local population became commonplace for the arriving population. Both in Turkestan and the Bukhara Emirate, the military, aristocrats of lower positions, wealthy merchants, peasants who came from the Caucasus and from the shores of the Volga, who left their service, turned into a settled population and began to completely interfere in the economic life of the local population. Unfortunately, the Russian government began to evict local residents from their place of residence, take away arable land, and take charge of the appropriation of new lands. In solving these problems, they used the administrative forces of the Russian military (7: 172). In order to protect the Bukhara-Afghanistan border line and the brigades of the Amu Darya border units, in December 31-December 1894, the government of Turkestan deployed a military headquarters in the village of Pattakesar. Located on the most

important and shortest road Samarkand-Mozori Sharif-Kabul, as well as located at the crossroads of roads tightly connecting with the Bukhara Emirate, Pattakesar Termez was of military and strategic importance. Termez, protected by the banks of the Amu Darya, interested the imperial administration, as it was located in a convenient place for the construction of low defenses. As a result of the deployment of the 4th Orenburg Cossack regiment, 57 thousand rubles were allocated for the construction of residential buildings for Cossack officers and barracks for soldiers. In connection with the resettlement of the special battalion Turkistan-13 from Petroaleksandrovsky (present-day Turtkul) and the 2-Orenburg battery of Turkistan-13 Cossacks from Samarkand to Termez, the military administration purchased 12,000 acres of land for the construction of a barracks and a military fortress, which were built in 1905 year (8:34). The Termez military fortress was built of mud and baked bricks, which had a solid stone quadrangular foundation of defensive structures. Shooting holes were made for the defenders-soldiers in the fortress. With the Russians firmly settled in the village of Pattakesar and the new military fortress of Termez, resettlement accelerated. As a result, the attempt to seize the territory of Termez intensified. Therefore, the Russian government asked the Bukhara Emirate to allocate new lands in order to meet the population's demands for residence. On January 27, 1900, the demand of Russia was satisfied, from the side of the Bukhara Emirate free of charge, 9074 acres of land were allocated in the form of a gift along the lower reaches of the Surkhandarya (9: 140). In order to assign land plots, accommodate the Russian population, and build military defense structures, the tsarist government instructed the military engineer Kastalsky to assign new lands. As a result, in 1905, 300 thousand rubles were spent to create the Termez irrigation system (10: 172). In 1902, the construction and use of the Samarkand-Termez postal route, as well as the Kagan-Termez railway in 1916, strengthened the cultural and economic state of the city (11: 118). Construction of new cultural and household trade buildings, shops, warehouses, the formation of the Eastern Society of a transport institution, societies "Caucasus", "Mercury", as well as the work of the cotton plant Ananyev, Shamsidinov, Madzhanboev, the production of butter and brick factories - all this increased the growth of the urban population (12: 3). Thanks to the entrepreneurship of private commercial industrialists, attention has increased to the construction of their own houses and courtyards. On the eve of the First World War, 7000 people lived in the city of Termez (13:169). The Russian government did not pay attention to the construction of cultural and domestic buildings, residential buildings, and improvement of the city. In 1902, the head of the Termez military garrison and fortress A. Barnovsky, in a report to the head of the Russian Political Agency, wrote that in Termez there is a very serious state of sanitation, infectious diseases, in this regard, he asked for material assistance. The memo remained unanswered. Due to the impossibility of solving these problems at the expense of city funds, there were many deaths among the population. And the most regrettable circumstance was that the local population was in

poverty, begging, but to solve this problem, the Russian government did not take any positive measures (14: 470). In short, the policy of resettlement during the Soviet period was presented in general terms using the example of clear historical evidence within certain territorial boundaries, and the reasons and consequences of this policy were considered unfairly. Migration policy has been analyzed deeply and comprehensively scientifically.

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